



ALEXANDRIA.

FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 6.

The debate on the "Impeachment" commenced in the House of Representatives yesterday. The Speaker took occasion to announce that if during the important debate about to be entered on, there should be any manifestations of approval or disapproval, (such as had taken place last week, when the report of the Judiciary Committee was made,) he would cause the galleries to be cleared. He knew that this would punish alike the innocent and the guilty; but he was determined that the order of the House should be maintained, and that proper respect should be paid to it by those who witnessed its proceedings. The Speaker also stated that if manifestations were made by members on the floor, (as had been made last week,) he would state to the House the names of members so offending, the effect of which would be to bring the matter before the House for such action as the House might see fit to take for contempt of its rules. Mr. Boutwell, of Mass., took the floor, and by consent of the house, had the usual time for speeches, extended, and spoke until the adjournment. He recapitulated the views of the majority of the Judiciary Committee, and, in advance, repudiated the project of suspending the functions of the President pending his trial. He also denounced the dogma that Congress possessed the power, as an independent proposition, of censuring the Executive, except in the way pointed out by the Constitution—that is, by impeachment.

The Alabama Reconstruction Convention appears to give trouble to its guardians at the North. A telegraphic dispatch from Montgomery says: "Mr. Greeley recently wrote to Senator Wilson to exert his influence to restrain the Alabama convention from adopting extreme measures. Senator Wilson writes to Gen. Swayne that the policy pursued by the convention in legislating for divers objects, and in other ways transcending their authority, and the ultra speeches of Binghan and that class, is doing great injury to reconstruction and bringing odium on the Radical party." The Convention yesterday finally adopted the Constitution—years 67, says 10; absent and not voting, 23. Mr. Temple, of Montgomery, presented a protest, signed by 15 members, some of whom are absentees. The protest was ordered to be spread on the journal, but the names of the absentees who signed it were stricken off. Two other members gave notice they would present a protest to-day. Seventeen members in all have protested against the constitution.

We do not agree with the President or the administration in regard to the policy of extension of territory towards the North Pole, or the purchase of West India islands. We have territory enough, already; we don't require Russian America; and as for the West Indies, in case any of them are wanted or should be wanted—the time is not now. We have never been believers in an unnecessary expansion of the limits of the country under our government. We are not favorers of a "boundless Empire"—we prefer a limited Republic of States. These are all views which the founders of our government once held. They are out of fashion now. But, being out of fashion, it does not follow that they are not correct views.

The National Intelligencer says that, in the Senate, yesterday, upon a motion to take up a bill qualifying colored people to fill offices of all kinds in the District of Columbia, Mr. Wilson took occasion to announce "that the Radicals did not intend to recede a single step from their position. They would insist upon perfect equality—civil and political—in all the States, without regard to race or color. He admitted a 'temporary faltering' of the people in this respect, as he called the result of recent elections, but contended that so far from deterring 'the party' from carrying out their schemes, the voice of the people, as thus expressed, had determined them the more pertinaciously to adhere to their policy."

The Union Pacific Railroad has already reduced in point of time the overland journey to California, one week. An instance of the value of this saving in time is just announced. Dispatches received in New York state that the mails from China and Japan, which have heretofore been sent from San Francisco by sea, and which have occupied from twenty-two to twenty-four days in transit from that city to New York, left the former city by the overland route on the 20th ult., and was due in that city yesterday morning, only fifteen days from the Pacific coast.

A mass meeting was held in New York, at the Cooper Institute, on Wednesday evening last, to express a preference for Gen. Grant as the "Republican nominee" for the Presidency. A. T. Stewart, president; Ex-Judge Hilton, Gen. Sickles, and Francis B. Cutting, Lyman R. Trimaine, and S. B. Chittenden delivered addresses, setting forth the claims of Gen. Grant for the Presidency. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested during the meeting.

The applications for the vacant diplomatic positions in the gift of the Administration are very numerous and are daily increasing. The vacancy in the consul generalship at Havana is, among others, a place for which the struggle is exceedingly eager. The Mexican mission is probably the object of more longing wishes than any other.

The "Bureau" officers upon investigation, do not place confidence in the reported seditious meeting of certain blacks in Campbell county—notwithstanding the positive testimony of the lady who reported the case to the authorities.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

Another terrible hurricane has devastated the West Indies, destroying a large amount of shipping. The Navy Department yesterday received intelligence that the U. S. steamer De Soto and Monongahela had been lost. Private information received from Havana, states that the larger portion of the officers and crew of the De Soto were saved, while a portion of those of the Monongahela were also rescued. The De Soto was a large side-wheel steamer, 1,600 tons, used during the war as a transport, and recently ordered to the North Atlantic squadron. This vessel was commanded by Com. Charles S. Boggs, of New York. The Monongahela was a screw sloop-of-war, built for the navy, and was 1,378 tons. She was commanded by Com. S. B. Bissell, (whose family reside in Georgetown,) and was also one of the vessels attached to the North Atlantic squadron.

Mexican dates from the interior to the 21st of November, say that by a decree of President Juarez, every citizen is to be held five years in the military service. A part of the regiment formerly serving the Empress Carlotta, have mutined, killing Colonel Sanchez, one of the military commission that sentenced Maximilian. At the latest dates Congress was assembling.

The statement of the public debt, which will be issued from the Treasury Department tomorrow, will show an increase of eight or ten millions of dollars. This increase is caused by the large amount of coin (\$26,000,000) which was taken from the vaults on the 1st of Nov. to pay the interest on the five twenty bonds which became due on that date.

The sale of the interest of the U. S. in the Dismal Swamp Canal, which has been advertised to take place at the Treasury Department on the 9th of December, has been postponed by the Secretary until the second of January next. The stock to be sold consists of 800 shares, constituting nearly one-half of the whole capital stock of the canal.

It has been a subject of remark that an unusual number of lobby members of the feminine gender have made their appearance in Washington this winter. Some of them are old hands at the business, (not in years but in experience,) while others are just making their debut.

The bank examiners from the various States, appointed under the currency act, are in consultation with the comptroller of the currency, comparing notes and making suggestions for the more efficient working of the bureau.

The Georgia Conservative Convention met at Macon, yesterday. It was one of the largest bodies that ever assembled in that State. Nearly all the counties were represented. Hon. B. H. Hill was elected president.

The announcement that General Grant has recommended the passage of a law that the Superintendent of the West Point Military Academy should take rank as a major general, is contradicted.

A "sugar wedding" is the latest invention, and for it, the West is responsible. It occurs thirty days after marriage, or the end of the honeymoon.

The proposition to divide Texas into two or more States, by act of Congress, does not meet with general favor among congressmen, and it is not believed the proposed bill can pass the House.

At Cincinnati yesterday, in the case of the U. S. vs. Chaffee & Co., whiskey distillers, for alleged fraud, the jury returned a verdict of \$253,500 for the government.

Active canvassing of congressmen to determine what will be the vote on impeachment, to-day, discloses fifty seven members of the House for it.

A terrific boiler explosion took place at Fall River, Mass., yesterday by which the Globe Print Works were destroyed.

The people at St. Thomas voted in favor of American annexation. The English mail station at St. Thomas has been changed to Jamaica.

During a recent revival at Washington Street M. E. Church, Petersburg, 32 members were added to the Church.

Mrs. Lincoln's wardrobe has been, as the public will be glad to learn, withdrawn from sale.

Denver has been made the capital of Colorado.

WASHINGTON CITY.—The Philadelphia North American of yesterday, says:

"The late returns of a census of the District of Columbia, taken in behalf of educational interests, show a more general prosperity at the capital than had been anticipated. The total population of the District is set down at 125,000 souls, of whom the colored people constitute about one third. At the last decennial census the aggregate population was 75,000, and the colored element was about one-fifth of the whole. At the former time the city contained 61,000, and now it has 106,000—a gain of 45,000 in less than seven years. In Georgetown and the District outside of the city limits, the population has grown from 14,000 to 19,000. The current year has been more prosperous than any in the evidences of wealth. Although the price of land has increased, and notwithstanding the increased cost of labor and living, more good dwellings and desirable business buildings have been erected than in perhaps any equal term. There is a prompt demand for these buildings, and any number of moderate priced houses could be made remunerative."

The New Orleans Republican, Radical, in a recent article in relation to General Hancock, thus refers to General Sheridan:

"General Hancock proved himself one of the ablest, as well as one of the most fortunate commanders in the national service. A severer test of his abilities is now about to be applied to him. He succeeds General Sheridan, who, with all his brilliant military reputation, is nominously failed in his civil administration of this district. Sheridan left Louisiana without a friend among the loyal or disloyal."

A special despatch to the New York Herald from Nashville, states that Gov. Brownlow has published a card, in which he gives a flat denial to the testimony of Detective Baker before the Impeachment Committee, wherein Gov. Brownlow is said to have been cognizant of a letter written by Andrew Johnson to Jefferson Davis. He further says that he does not believe Mr. Johnson ever wrote a letter to Mr. Davis or any other man giving aid and comfort to the rebellion.

The New York Tribune, in the name of the Radical party, utterly repudiates the platform built for Gen. Grant by the Cooper Institute meeting on Wednesday night. It declares that this contrivance "plainly ignores his [General Grant's] support as a Republican candidate, or as the representative of one distinctive Republican idea."

The adjourned term of the Circuit Court of Prince George's county, Md., commences on Monday next.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

The officers and directors of the First National Bank of Richmond announce that the stockholders of the National Exchange Bank, with the assent of the Comptroller of the Currency, have agreed to consolidate with the First National Bank, and hereafter the business of the two banks will be conducted under the name of "The First National Bank." By this consolidation the stockholders of the two banks will save a large expense, which will correspondingly benefit the public. The capital stock by this arrangement will be increased to four hundred thousand dollars.

On Tuesday night three men attempted to rob the store of Mr. P. A. Chalkley, at the Halfway station on the Richmond and Petersburg railroad, but their purpose was frustrated by the coolness and bravery of Mr. Alfred Garey, salesman in the store, who shot two of them—one a white man, possibly fatally, and a negro, who, with a third man, also a negro, made his escape.

Hog killing has commenced early, in various quarters of the State, this season. The pork is, generally, fine. We notice in our exchanges accounts of very large hogs recently slaughtered. Hog and hominy is a Virginia dish as well as bacon and greens.

The morning session of the Convention yesterday was spent in a debate on printing, and in members drawing for seats. The Conservative members are in the same corner of the hall that they occupied on Wednesday.

A meeting of the Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia, was held yesterday, at which Major Green Peyton, Engineer of the Southside railroad, was elected Proctor—vice Col. John E. Johnson, resigned.

Virginia has 880 postoffices; mail transportation, with certainty, &c., 6,415 miles, at a cost of \$107,814; steamboat, 403 miles, \$25,550; railroad, 1,311 miles, \$104,094.

The market in Lynchburg is "crowded" with rabbits—which sell at 20 cents a piece for fine, large, fat ones. "Old hares" are very numerous this winter.

Foreign News.

Copious extracts from President Johnson's Message, which were received in London yesterday, by cable, were published. In commenting on the extracts the Times has the following:

"The Message shows that Johnson has learned nothing. He transcends himself in impudence. He regards his office as absolute sovereignty over his prerogatives. He forfeits all respect. It is hard to see where the hope of the American people lies, between Johnson on one side and Stevens on the other." Other journals use similar language on this subject. The reference in the President's Message to the Alabama claims, coupled with Lord Stanley's dispatch to Mr. Ford on the same subject, created considerable distrust in financial circles.

The bark Vesta has been lost off China.

In the French Corps Legislatif yesterday, the debate on the Roman question was continued. M. Rouher said that without France, Italy could not have saved Rome from revolution.

In the British House of Lords yesterday, Earl Derby said Lord Stanley refused to go into the proposed conference for the settlement of the Roman question until the basis likely to be agreed to by the great Powers had been previously submitted. In the House of Commons the matter of a mail contract across the Atlantic came up again for consideration.

The Government informed the House that the National Steam Navigation Company, one of the accepted bidders offered to carry the American mail between New York and Liverpool at the rate of one penny per half ounce, but required fourteen days to make the trip, without penalties in case of failure by present contract of one penny per letter, to be prepaid.

Congress.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was introduced to authorize the conversion of registered bonds into coupon bonds. Mr. Sumner's bill, striking out the word "white" from all laws relating to the District of Columbia, was after considerable debate, passed, by a vote of 32 to 3. The bill of Mr. Edmunds, pledging the faith of the government to the payment of its bonded debt, in coin, was further discussed, but no vote taken.

In the House, bills were introduced to fund the interest bearing debt of the U. S. to a sinking fund for the payment of the public debt; to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States; and to postpone a further reduction of the currency by suspending the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to retire or cancel United States notes. These bills were referred to appropriate committees. Several other bills were introduced and referred, after which Mr. Golladay, as a member elect from Kentucky, was admitted to his seat. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the reports upon the subject of impeachment: Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, took the floor in favor of the majority report, advocating the impeachment of the President. Mr. B. was allowed two hours to speak, but before concluding gave way to a motion to adjourn.

Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, one of the most eloquent men in the South, made a speech a few days ago, at a Conservative meeting in Norfolk. He urged the union of all Conservative men, in a constitutional organization, to avert, if possible, the evils threatened by the Radical leaders. "In conclusion, he made a most eloquent appeal to Virginians. They had no idea what influence their State had upon its Southern sisters. They had followed her in her acts from the Revolution. Carolina's sons have followed Virginia's in every field of battle—in the red glare of the tempestuous fight—in Virginia's soil red with the noblest blood of the South. We have followed her and looked up to her in those big hours. We look upon her now; and if she fails, O Lord God! what shall we say? He could not believe that the white race—the race of Milton and Shakespeare—would be subdued in the land of Washington, Jefferson, and Henry. Let Virginia organize, and victory was in her hands. She would be followed by her sister States, and the great triumph of the white race would extend all over the country."

CHEAPNESS OF CHINESE WARES.—A vessel recently arrived at San Francisco with a large amount of goods from China, purchased at prices so remarkably cheap that the custom house officers at that port would not believe in the veracity of the invoices, and seized the goods as falsely valued by the purchasers. The probability is, however, that the invoices are correct, it takes so little to sustain life in China and wages are so low. In the importation, were handsome sets of porcelain bought for four dollars the set. Beautiful fans, painted by hand in brilliant colors, with figures of dragons and Chinese tea-utensils, purchased at a cent each. Spades for garden use bought at the cost of a few cents each. Straw hats of a good quality, invoiced at a cent each. Nice baskets, in sets of four, costing in the Celestial Kingdom but four cents a set, and other articles equally low.

Gen. Hancock in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 4.—"The true and proper use of military power, besides defending the national honor against foreign nations, is to uphold the laws and civil government, and to secure to every person residing among us the enjoyment of life, liberty and property. It is accordingly made, by the act of Congress, the duty of the commander of this district to protect all persons in these rights, and to suppress disorder and violence, and to punish all disturbers of the public peace and criminals."

The commanding general has been officially informed that the administration of justice in the courts is clogged, if not entirely frustrated, by the enforcement of paragraph No. 2 of the military order numbered Special Order 125 of the current series from these headquarters, issued on the 24th of August, 1867, relative to the qualifications of persons to be placed on the jury lists of the State of Louisiana. To determine who shall and who shall not be jurors, appertains to the legislative power, and until the law in existence regulating this subject shall be amended or changed by that department of the civil government which the constitution vests with that power, it is deemed best, to carry out the will of the people, as expressed in the last legislative act upon this subject.

The qualification of a juror under the law is a proper subject for the decision of the courts.

The commanding general in the discharge of the trust reposed in him, will maintain the just power of the judiciary, and is unwilling to permit the civil authorities and laws to be embarrassed by military interference; and as it is an established fact that the administration of justice in the ordinary tribunals is greatly embarrassed by the operations of paragraph number two, of special order number 125, current series, from these headquarters, it is ordered that said paragraph which relates to the qualifications of jurors to be placed on the jury lists of the State of Louisiana be, and the same is hereby revoked; and that the trial by jury be henceforth regulated and controlled by the Constitution and civil laws without regard to any military order heretofore issued from these headquarters.

By command: Maj. Gen. HANCOCK. [Paragraph 2 of Special Orders No. 125, thus revoked, provides for the immediate revision of the jury lists to exclude all citizens not registered voters under the reconstruction act.]

Mr. Dickens' First Reading in Boston.

A despatch from Boston dated Monday says: Mr. Charles Dickens' first appearance in America as a reader was the great event here this evening. Tremont Temple, one of the largest halls in the city, was filled in every available part by perhaps one of the most appreciative, fashionable, and brilliant audiences ever assembled in New England. At an early hour, the fortunate holders of the prize tickets of admission flocked into the hall, and before the appointed hour of 8 o'clock, every seat and the side aisles were occupied. The excellent police arrangement prevented any confusion or disturbance attendant upon the grand rush into the hall.

The same paraphernalia used by Mr. Dickens in England upon the platform, to throw artificial light upon the speaker and his notes, was used on this occasion.

A few minutes after 8 o'clock, the distinguished novelist appeared, unaccompanied, upon the platform. He was greeted with clapping of hands, vociferous cheers, and shouts of "Welcome." and other enthusiastic manifestations of warm appreciation. The welcome was a most cordial one, and it came from the elite of the city and vicinity. Mr. Dickens bowed his acknowledgements modestly.

After silence was restored Mr. Dickens proceeded to read his "Christmas Carol," which occupied about one hour and a half. The novel did not confine himself to the printed page, but rather spoke from memory. During the rendering of this reading his audience was completely spell-bound, so happily and so true to nature did he acquit himself in all his parts. His wonderful power of diction, versatility of voice, and power of gesture, excited the admiration of all. The reading of the "Trial," from Pickwick, convulsed the audience with laughter throughout its entirety. It may seem superfluous to add that the audience went away declaring that never before had they experienced so rich a literary treat as was presented on this occasion. It should be pardoned in Mr. Dickens if he should feel highly flattered with the very cordial and hearty reception which he received this evening.

Every day at noon the author of the "Pickwick Papers" quietly leaves the Parker House for a ten mile walk into the country. He has always been noted as a vigorous pedestrian, easily tiring down almost any companion who has rashly ventured to start on a walking expedition with him. But the comparison of the "daily constitutional" in Boston is fully his match. A friend driving through Longwood a few days ago met the pair striding on with great vivacity, and with such velocity that he stood one side, under the impression that a wager was pending between them.

THE BILL introduced by Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, in the House yesterday, "to facilitate the restoration of the late rebel States," provides: That the conventions which have been, or may be hereafter, held in the rebel States be authorized to elect a provisional Governor, and an executive council of six competent citizens, to administer the government of the State in such manner as the convention electing them may prescribe.

Officers so elected to take the oath prescribed by act of July 2, 1862. Pay to be fixed by the convention, and paid out of the State treasury.

Governor, by advice and consent of his council, to have power to remove all civil officers who participated in the rebellion; who have opposed reconstruction, or who have neglected or refused to take the oath of July 2, 1862, and to appoint others under such rules as the convention electing them may prescribe.

After meeting and organization of the convention the authority given district commanders to remove and appoint civil officers is revoked. Substitutes a majority of the votes cast for a majority of all names registered to elect a convention.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Permit me to inform you that some friends sailed from New York on the 1st ult., for California, via the Isthmus of Panama, and arrived at San Francisco on the 25th. The fact has been reported by telegram received at Washington, D. C., on the 27th. This may not surprise city people who are constantly receiving telegrams from Europe, but to us who live among the bushes and off the line of travel it seems quite wonderful.

I congratulate you upon the late news from the North, which I hope shows correctly "the very age and body of the times." It seems that a little light does peep through the darkness of Radicalism; and indeed, before long I think a "hideous picture" may be seen, where loyal leagues love to dwell, when light shall draw the par-I-I. A SUBSCRIBER.

DUMFRIES, VA., Dec. 4.

SHOULDERS and Brass Pieces Bacon, received to-day and for sale by J. C. MILBURN.

DRIED CHERRIES, Peaches and Apples, received to-day and for sale by J. C. MILBURN.

Judge Underwood's Speech at the Opening of the Va. Convention.

Gentlemen of the Convention: Sincerely sorry that your suffrages have not secured an able and a wiser presiding officer, you have my hearty thanks for your generous and flattering appreciation of my poor efforts in the cause of freedom and human equality.

God grant that, with Christian charity and benevolence to all, and with as much forgiveness, and forgetfulness, of past injuries and past conflicts, as is consistent with future safety, we may address ourselves to the great work of framing the most humane, beneficent, equal and just constitution possible—a constitution which shall provide for all the children of Virginia that noblest and cheapest defence of States and preventive of crimes—a thorough and efficient mental and moral education, diffusing knowledge and wisdom as the blessed sun diffuses light and heat; promoting industry, arts, manufacture and commerce, and encouraging all the higher developments of mind and heart, which give elevation of purpose, dignity and refinement of character and spread the kind charities and sweet amenities of Republican civilization through all the activities of public and private, social and domestic life. May we frame a constitution which shall remove unequal and unjust taxation in the shape of licenses and in every other form from all useful and lawful business pursuits, and make every citizen contribute to the necessities of the State in proportion to his property, protected by the power of the State. A constitution which shall give to every family as a school and refuge of those heavenly virtues that glorify the relations of husband and wife, of parents and children, in reasonable hope of obtaining the security and sanctity of a castle, by means of a provision exempting a comfortable house from forced sale for future debts, and so surround and inspire our people with a sense of patriotism and independence, adding to manliness, all the claims naturally resulting from the consciousness of dwelling amid our own vines and fruit trees, where none shall be able to molest or make us afraid.

Ever aiming at impartiality and equity in discharging the responsible duties you have imposed on me, and asking much indulgence for the many inevitable mistakes of inexperience in this branch of the public service, I await the further pleasure of the Convention.

DOINGS IN RICHMOND.—Lewis Lindsey, it appears, cannot stand the pressure. The simple honor of being a member of the Constitutional Convention may not have affected his "sabiety," but six or eight dollars per diem is more than he can afford. Attest: His performances in the neighborhood of the second market yesterday morning at about half-past 7 o'clock. Lewis was full to overflowing with incendiary spirit. He had more of the afore-said spirit concealed about his person than he could conveniently carry. He betook himself to the saloon of a fellow citizen, and impressed with the idea that he could ex-officio "frame a platform" for the proprietor, commenced an official investigation of his political status. Not being satisfied that the man was "all right" from his standpoint, Lewis drew his pistol in true "big lugin" style, and threatened him with the vengeance of the Radical gods. "He was 'n'ber of zithe C'nstnshun'al C'nvention, an' he had 'n'ber of right to shoot any man 'n' zithe wurrldless 'n' he was all right." Things looked equally, and the equalizer they grew the louder grew Lewis's words. Finally, some of his Radical friends fearing that he might occupy a seat on the prisoner's bench in the Mayor's Court, instead of his seat in the Convention, brought up a hack, and taking him up body and bones, bore him off to his domicile.

Police-man Angle, being informed that there was a disturbance in the neighborhood, arrived upon the scene in a few moments after he was driven off.

Lewis appeared in the Convention at 12 o'clock somewhat cooled down, but just in the humor, nevertheless, to use the chairman's hat as a spittoon, or inform the Convention that he was the only man in the body not a fool. His model speech, evidencing that his mind was as clear as mud, will be found in the proceedings. Richmond Dispatch.

WARRENTON ITEMS.—Mrs. A. M. Jennings has sold a lot of 80 feet, fronting on Main street, and situated immediately between her residence and that of Mr. R. C. Newby, to Mr. Isaac Pollard, of St. Louis, for \$1,350.

Dr. S. B. Fisher has purchased of Mr. J. W. Finks the building on Main street, now occupied by Dr. Phillips as a drug store, for \$4,500.

Minor Grayson, a colored blacksmith of this town, requests us to announce that he is not, and never intends to become a member, of the "Union or Loyal League," and that he has no sympathy with it. —Warrenton Sentinel.

MARRIED.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Dec. 6th, 1867, by the Rev. J. B. Jones, Mr. JAS. WM. HAMMOND to Miss SARAH VIRGINIA KIRK, all of this city.

On the 28th ultimo, at "Mt. Airy," the residence of Prof. Bartsch, in Fauquier by Rev. Mr. Hubert, Mr. JAMES H. EDDMONS, of Fauquier, to Miss A. M. GORDON, daughter of the late Wm. F. Gordon, of Baltimore.

In Grace Church, Baltimore, on the morning of the 21st ultimo, by Rev. Dr. George Leeds, N. GAROILL MASON, of Virginia, and Miss KATE ELLEN SLAYMAN, of Baltimore.

WARD MEETINGS. SECOND WARD.—A meeting of the Conservative Voters of the Second Ward will be held at the Chamber of the Common Council, on the evening of SATURDAY NEXT, the 17th instant, to appoint Delegates to the Richmond Conservative Convention. dec 6-td

THIRD WARD.—A meeting of the Conservative Voters of the Third Ward will be held at the Court House, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 7th instant, at 7 o'clock, to appoint 10 Delegates to the Richmond Conservative Convention. dec 6-td

FOURTH WARD.—A meeting of the Conservative Voters of the Fourth Ward, will be held at the Friendship Engine House, on SATURDAY EVENING, 7th instant, at 7 o'clock, to appoint 10 Delegates to the Richmond Conservative Convention. dec 6-td

NEW FANCY GOODS! NEW FANCY GOODS! WHOLESALE AND RETAIL! CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!!!

Have just received an extensive addition to already large stock of FANCY GOODS. DRESS TRIMMINGS. ZEPHYR WORSTEDS. WORSTED GOODS.

bought in New York for cash, much below the market value, and which will be sold at extraordinary low prices. Have marked down every species of Dress Trimmings at corresponding rates; a previous lot on hand will be sold less than the goods cost a few days since.

Will from this time until the Holidays be in daily receipt of new goods.

NOVELTIES AND SPECIALTIES, which will be offered at astonishingly low figures. Stock of genuine Lace Goods, including Handkerchiefs, Collars, &c., will be without parallel in this city, in all of which great inducements will be offered to wholesale and retail buyers. CHARLES W. GREEN, 68, King street, dec 6

RAILROAD LINES.

ALEXANDRIA, LOUDOUN AND HAMPSHIRE RAILROAD.

NEW ARRANGEMENT. BEGINNING MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1866. Leave Alexandria daily, except Sundays, at 8 a. m., for Leesburg, returning at Leesburg at 12:15 p. m. Connecting at Leesburg with Peacock's Line of First-class Coaches, which leave Leesburg on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, for Alexandria, Purcellville, Snickersville, Berryville, Winchester and Capon Springs; returning leaving Winchester on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Leaves Leesburg for Middleburg on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, on the arrival of the railroad train from Alexandria, and arrives at Middleburg at 3 p. m. Leaves Middleburg Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 a. m., and arrives at Leesburg at 12 m., (per railroad) arrives at Alexandria at 3 p. m., a simple change for Washington and Baltimore the same day. From and after June 3, the coaches will run daily from Winchester to Capon Springs.

FROM ALEXANDRIA TO Leesburg.....\$2.00 Capon Springs.....\$2.50 Hamilton.....2.75 Ball's Mills.....2.25 Purcellville.....3.00 Aldie.....2.75 Berryville.....4.50 Middleburg.....3.25 Winchester.....5.00

Goods per New York Philadelphia and Baltimore steam lines, and Adams Express, to care of H. H. Haver, Freight Agent, at Alexandria, will be forwarded as far as Leesburg free of charge, other than our regular tariff rates. Commutation Passenger Tickets between Alexandria and Leesburg and intermediate stations at cheap rates.

WASHINGTON BLYTHE, General Superintendent, my 27-1y

THE UNDERKIND HAVING BECOME THE OWNERS OF THE "BUCKLAND MILLS," PRINCE WILLIAM CO., VA., TWO AND A HALF MILES FROM GAINESVILLE STATION ON THE MANASSAS GAP RAILROAD, HAVE PUT THE SAME IN THOROUGH REPAIR, AND NOW PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR THE BEST WOOLEN FABRICS.

By the addition of new and improved machinery they hope to manufacture goods that will compete with the best, both in the texture and finish, in the market. They have engaged as superintendent a gentleman who has had an experience of twenty years in the best woolen mills of England, and is known to be thoroughly skilled in the business. Every effort will be made to make their establishment worthy of the support and encouragement of the community, and the development of the manufacturing interests of the State, and the undersigned hope to receive a generous support in the undertaking.

The highest market price will be paid for wool, either in money or cloth. JOHN T. EVANS & CO. Prince Wm. co., nov 14-66m

FURS! FURS! FURS! JOHN T. EVANS has just returned from the manufacturers with a large and splendid assortment of LADIES', MISSES' & CHILDREN'S FURS, such as Sable Muffs, Collars and Trimmings, Russian Mink, Siberian Squirrel, "Canary" Sable, Water Mink, "Misses' Siberian Squirrel Muffs, Ermine and Swansdown, for trimming Children's Cloaks.

Furs cleaned and repaired in the best manner. Also, an excellent stock of GENTS', YOUTHS' AND BOYS' HATS AND CAPS.

He feels assured that his long experience in business has enabled him to buy such advantageous terms as to duty competition. No. 89, King street, oct 9-1y

RICHMOND REFINED SUGARS AND STUCCO. This day receiving per schr. Alice Curtis, another invoice of SUGAR from the Refinery of C. J. MORRIS & CO., Richmond, which I am instructed to sell as low as they can be bought in Baltimore. These Sugars have been tried by our confectioners and pronounced equal to any they ever used.

Confounders and Merchants would do well to examine them. I OFFER FOR SALE, 20 bbls. "A," "Circle A," "B," "C," "D," "Yellow," "C Extra," and "Yellow." 40 bbls. Virginia Golden Syrup, nov 5-1y GEO. H. ROBINSON.

NOVEMBER 7TH, 1867.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! AND CLOTH FOR CLOAKS! Open this day, our new Cloaks. Also, elegant Cloth—all kinds, of the latest styles. [nov 7] R. L. WOOD

LEWIS PURE WHITE LEAD, pure Linseed Oil, Boiled Oil, Copal Varnish, Furniture and Coach's Spirits Turpentine, Grade Petroleum, Machine Oil, Kerosene, Lamp, Spermin, Whale and Kerosene Oil, Paints of all kinds